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RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1910.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT MAKES ANCESTRAL TRIP

Forgets, for the Day, Cares of Politics and Politicians.

VISITS AMONG HIS RELATIVES

Long Tafts and Short Tafts, Big Tafts and Little Tafts, Come From All Directions to Greet Family's Most Distinguished Member—Officialiates at Christening.

Beverly, Mass., August 19.—Forgetting for the moment the troubles and worries of politics and politicians, President Taft spent the greater part of the day in the homes and haunts of his ancestors. The President rummaged into his own family history and met scores of relatives. Some were so remote as hardly to be counted, but they were all Tafts or Torveys, and the most distinguished member of the family seemed glad to be able to shake the hand of all. There were long Tafts and short Tafts, big Tafts and little Tafts, blonds, brunettes, and red-haired.

"We had all sorts in the family," laughed the President. "It was over at Mendon and Bridge and that vicinity that the Tafts settled back in 1680. Robert Taft was the first of the Tafts to come over from England. Then, in direct line of descent, the generation lead down to the President as follows: Joseph Taft, Peter Taft, Aaron Taft, Peter Rawson Taft, Alphonso Taft and William Howard Taft. The President's son Robert is the eighth generation.

Related to Aldrich. In the genealogical analysis that the day brought forth it was discovered that through an ancient strain the President is related to Senator Nelson Wilmarth Aldrich, of Rhode Island; that Secretary Charles Dyer Norton is also related to the Senator from Rhode Island; and that the President is related to Governor Draper, of Massachusetts. It was as the guest of Governor Draper that the President made his pilgrimage to-day. He spent last night at the Governor's home in Rhode Island, and in the morning he left for the ancestral trip this morning.

En route to Mendon, Mr. Taft stopped at the Taft home in Mendon, where he inspected the Taft machinery manufacturing plant at Hopkinton and the model tenements that surround it. He then proceeded to the Taft home in Mendon, where he was met by his mother, Mrs. Clara Taft, and his father, Mr. Robert Taft. The President's mother is a fifth cousin of the President.

The name of the original Robert Taft is engraved upon the monument as one of the founders of that place, commonly known as the "Old Mother Town." Robert brought his stalwart sons with him from England.

Visits Burying Ground. From Mendon Park the President went to the old burying ground and viewed the ancient headstones that mark the graves of a large number of his ancestors. He then visited the Taft church where they worshipped, and the spot where Robert Taft built his home in 1880. All marks of the house have gone, and the lot that surrounded it is now an orchard. The next stop of interest was the little home of Miss Sarah Taft, a delightful, white-haired old lady, who was completely taken by surprise when the President's big automobile stopped in front of her door, and the President and his party stepped out. Mrs. Taft was not expecting visitors and she kept her distinguished guests waiting with many apologies. She then changed her countenance and then extended a most hospitable welcome.

After lunching at Governor Draper's home the President returned to Beverly by automobile.

GOVERNORS ADJOURN

Preparing to Take Part in Conservation Congress. Salt Lake City, August 19.—The conference of the Governors of the far Western States, called to consider a proper representation at the Conservation Congress at St. Paul, adjourned to-day, after adopting a resolution declaring the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States should take active part in the convention.

The demands to be considered were not found in a platform of principles, including these and State governments should co-operate, and within a reasonable time the State governments be conceded control of administration of conservation laws.

The existing national conservation laws have tended to intrude monopolies.

That the early elimination from the national forest reserves of all home-steaded and unimproved grazing lands is expedient.

MORE TROOPS NEEDED

Major-General Wood Wants Them to Fight Fires. Washington, August 19.—Major-General Wood, chief of staff of the army, to-day sent orders for the dispatch of military companies of the Fourteenth Infantry to the Glacier National Park and the Blackfoot and Blaine Indian reservations to fight forest fires raging there. Two of these companies are now on their way to points near Montana, and the other companies are at the camp of instruction at American Lake.

FORMER OFFICERS ARE UNDER ARREST

Charged With Huge Theft From Illinois Central Railroad

BOND OF \$10,000 IS GIVEN BY EACH

Frank B. Harriman, Charles L. Ewing and John M. Taylor Accused of Car Repair Graft by Which Road Was Robbed of \$1,500,000—More Arrests Expected.

Chicago, Ill., August 19.—Three former executive officers of the Illinois Central Railroad Company were arrested to-day on warrants in connection with the alleged frauds by means of which the railroad was defrauded, it is said, of \$1,500,000.

The men arrested were Frank B. Harriman, formerly general manager of the road; Charles L. Ewing, formerly manager of Illinois north of the Ohio River; John M. Taylor, formerly general storekeeper of the road. The warrants, sworn to by J. T. Harahan, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, charge the three men with conspiracy to cheat and defraud the railroad by false pretenses and with operating a confidence game. Harriman and Ewing were taken to the Harrison Street Police Station. Their bonds of \$10,000 each were signed by a professional bondsman.

The allegations in the graft case are startling. The investigation began a year ago. It reached a crisis last spring, when President Harahan began actions to recover sums said to aggregate more than \$1,000,000, alleged to have been taken from the road by car repair companies in connivance with high officials of the railroad.

Man, Ewing and Taylor and many others of less magnitude resigned their positions. Headed Off by Death. Much of the money is said to have been repaid privately. The name of J. G. Rawns, who resigned the vice-presidency of the Illinois Central road, became president of the Monon system, and who was found dead recently at his home with a bullet wound in his breast, was brought into the scandal. Murray Nelson, Jr., attorney for the Illinois Central, to-day said that Rawns' death, headed off warrants which would have been issued for him. Private detectives, working under the direction of President Harahan, are said to have unearthed frauds other than those connected with car repair bills. These are said to involve the diverting of \$1,000,000 or more for new construction funds. The investigators say they have procured several confessions, which will be used in their attempt to fasten guilt on culpable persons.

To-day's developments bring the name of Ewing into the case for the first time. "I have never been approached by any attorney or detective engaged in this case," Mr. Harriman said. "I am perfectly innocent of any and all charges made against me. I will admit that I have been awaiting some such action as this in order to refute the charges. I am glad of the opportunity to clear my name."

MANDAMUS SOUGHT

Dr. Buckley Would Compel Knox to Produce Records. Washington, D. C., August 19.—Applying for a mandamus to compel Secretary of State Knox to submit department records concerning the case of Dr. James H. Buckley, a physician who was refused help at the American Embassy in Mexico when he was threatened with imprisonment, was filed to-day in the Supreme Court. The controversy is between Dr. Buckley and James G. Bailey, charge of the American primary election in December. The diplomat is charged with having ignored an appeal for aid made by the doctor, who was in danger of being arrested from cocaine, in violation of Mexican law, to a patient suffering with appendicitis. The patient declared that he was suffering from the disease and that he was in danger of being arrested from cocaine, in violation of Mexican law, to a patient suffering with appendicitis. The patient declared that he was suffering from the disease and that he was in danger of being arrested from cocaine, in violation of Mexican law, to a patient suffering with appendicitis.

HAS SAFE MAJORITY

Dahlmann Wins Democratic Nomination for Governor. Omaha, Neb., August 19.—Additional returns from Tuesday's primary election indicated that Mayor James C. Dahlmann of Omaha won the Democratic nomination for Governor over Governor Shallenberger by a safe margin. Dahlmann received 1,338 precincts, 24,949, and Shallenberger 23,652. The returns from the State give Dahlmann a majority of 1,297 precincts, or 24,692 votes. Dahlmann has already started on his election campaign through the State.

ESPERANTISTS AT BALL

Costumes of a Score of Nations Are Displayed. Washington, D. C., August 19.—An international ball of Esperantists was held here to-night, at which the costumes of a score of nations were displayed. Conspectuous among the dancers was Colonel John Pollen, a delegate from England, who wore a costume which combined England, Ireland, Russia and India, he being an Irishman by birth and having served his country in the army in India and in the diplomatic service in Russia.

RIOT AT REFINERY

New York, August 19.—Strikers and strike-breakers of the Williamsburg Refining Company engaged in a battle royal to-night in which one woman was shot, one man severely injured and others were seriously wounded. The police broke up the riot.

ROYAL PAIR MAY COMBAT CHOLERA

Feared King and Queen Will Go to Scene of Epidemic.

DREAD SCOURGE KILLS HUNDREDS

Conference of Cabinet Ministers Called in Rome to Formulate Measures for Relief—Believed It Will Be Confined to Provinces Already Stricken.

Rome, August 19.—Premier Luzzatti to-day arrived in Rome from Turin for the purpose of convoking a meeting of the Cabinet ministers, at which the cholera situation in Apulia was thoroughly discussed. Apulia comprises the provinces of Bari, Foggia and Lecce. In Southwestern Italy. All measures to combat and overcome the epidemic were approved at the council, and the premier learned with satisfaction that since doctors had been sent to the stricken districts they had fought the spread of the disease, which now seems to be confined to the few places where it first broke out.

The cholera continues to be the most severe at Trani, a seaport on the Adriatic Sea, where within the last twenty-four hours nineteen new cases and twelve deaths were reported. Outside of this town the latest cases reported are three cases and one death at Andria, three deaths at Barletta, one case and one death at Margherita, one case and no death at Gerigliola, one case and one death at Santeramo, one case and one death at Bisceglie, and one case and one death at Bitonto.

Death Rate High.

Barl, Italy, August 19.—The epidemic of cholera which has broken out in Southern Italy is steadily showing an increase in the districts affected, particularly in the town of Trani, where the number of deaths already is more than thirty. The latest official report last night gave twenty deaths at Trani, showing the rapidity with which the disease is increasing there. The epidemic is of a virulent type, and the death rate is high.

Reports Are Denied.

Rome, August 19.—Rumors that the epidemic of cholera which has broken out in Apulia had spread to Rome are completely denied. The health conditions in Rome are excellent, better than at any time during the past year.

Although the danger of infection is not felt here, the Pope to-day ordered the closure of the St. Maria, built by the Vatican by Pope Leo in 1886, during the great cholera epidemic at Naples, but never used, because of the absence of cholera, to be made ready for any emergency. The hospital, instead, has been employed to shelter pilgrims from all countries, including the cholera-stricken provinces, who have visited Rome from American warships lying in Italian ports.

Record in Russia.

St. Petersburg, August 19.—One week's cholera record for Russia shows 23,944 new cases of cholera and 10,723 deaths, bringing the total number of cases in Russia this year to 121,935. Of these, 69,287 have died. The mortality percentage being 44.5. The figures are those furnished by the sanitary bureau, covering the week from August 7 to August 13 inclusive, and are therefore fully official. Reports from Red Cross sources indicate that the actual figures are somewhat greater, as it is a practical impossibility to register every case in an epidemic of such proportions.

Of the deaths last week, 1,678 were reported from the district of the Don Cossacks, 1,057 from the district of the Lauban Cossacks, 1,018 in Yekaterinograd province, 759 in Samara province, 418 in Venzon, 111 in the Terek Cossack district, 352 in Kherzon Province, 334 in the Crimea, where Russians resort for the summer months, 333 in Amboy and 225 in Stavropol Province. The epidemic in St. Petersburg shows a considerable decrease, only 265 cases and 138 deaths having been reported for the six days ending at noon yesterday in comparison to the 571 cases and 233 deaths reported the previous week. The sanitary authorities of the city believe that from now on the epidemic will continue its natural decrease. The total figures for St. Petersburg since the first cases were reported June 20 show 2,079 cases and 730 deaths. The mortality here in the capital—35 per cent—is much less than in the southern provinces, owing to better hospital facilities and the

(Continued on Second Page.)

Italy's Rulers May Visit Cholera District and Help in Battle Against Dread Scourge



KING VICTOR EMMAUEL. QUEEN HELENA.

M'MURRAY GETS FORTUNE IN FEES

Holds Many Contracts With Indians and All at Big Figures.

STILL WANTING MORE

His Productive Dealings With Tribes Brought Out at Hearing.

Sulphur, Okla., August 19.—It was brought out to-day in the testimony of J. F. McMurray before the congressional committee investigating Indian land affairs, that he held as many as half a dozen contracts with the Indians for legal services, all covering the same period of time. Mr. McMurray testified that for general services he had two contracts with the Chickasaws at \$5,000 a year each, two with the Choctaws at \$5,000 a year each, and another contract for special services at a fee of \$15,000, plus \$3,000 of which was made yearly expense allowance of \$2,700, under one contract, and other general expense allowance amounting to \$180,000.

All of this money was in addition to the \$750,000 allowed his law firm as a contingent fee in the citizenship cases and in addition also to the contracts by which he now seeks to obtain 10 per cent, or \$300,000, as a contingent fee on the sale of \$300,000,000 worth of asphalt and coal lands.

"How is it that having so many contracts to represent the Indians generally on regular salaries, you got a special contract on a contingent fee basis every time any special case popped up?" asked Representative E. W. Sawyer, a member of the commission.

Mr. McMurray replied that he had been identified with the Indians for so many years that they had come to look to him to take care of their affairs. He said hardly an act had been passed by their tribal councils without the sanction of his legal firm. Many of the expense allowances, the witness said, had been collected by him without the knowledge of the Department of the Interior. Also, he said, many acts passed by the tribal legislatures were not submitted to the President of the United States as was asserted was required.

Asked by Representative Miller, of Minnesota, whether his work had not tended to lead the Indians away from a close relationship with the government, Mr. McMurray said he always had done his utmost to bring the Indians and the government together.

INCREASE OF 63 PER CENT.

Detroit, Mich., Now Has Population of 465,760. Washington, August 19.—The population of Detroit, Mich., is 465,760, an increase of 180,002, or 63 per cent, as compared with 285,758 in 1900.

Danville, Ill., Shows Big Increase.

Washington, August 19.—The population of Danville, Ill., is 27,371, an increase of 11,617, or 70.4 per cent, as compared with 16,354 in 1900.

Sloux City, Ia., Shows Big Increase.

The population of Sloux City, Ia., is 47,823, an increase of 14,711, or 44.4 per cent, as compared with 33,112 in 1900.

MONOPLANE REPAIRED

Chicago Aviator May Continue Flight To-Day. Chatham, Eng., August 19.—John B. Moissant, the Chicago aviator, to-day repaired his monoplane, which was partially wrecked in a brick field near Rainham, Kent, Wednesday, after his perilous flight with a passenger across the English Channel. The American was anxious to continue on the last leg of his journey from Paris to London, but was prevented by the still gale which blew all day. Late to-night Moissant announced that he would not attempt to continue his flight to the English capital until day.

JAPAN WILL TAKE EMPIRE OF KOREA

Official Announcement of Action Expected Hourly at Washington.

PROTEST IS UNLIKELY

Treaties of United States With Little Empire May Be Affected.

Washington, D. C., August 19.—Dispatches are expected hourly at the State Department from the Orient telling of the announcement of an arrangement for Japan to take over the Empire of Korea, forecasted by Ambassador O'Brien in a dispatch to the department yesterday from Tokyo. The Associated Press dispatches describing the unusual activity of officials in Korea and of the warships controlling the Korean coast are interpreted as substantiating the information conveyed to the department by the American ambassador.

The American government thus far has made no protest concerning Japanese domination in Korea. Following the course taken by other powers, no protest was made to the article of the Portsmouth peace treaty between Japan and Russia which Japan probably regards as the latest recognition of its right to take over Korea. This article provides that "the Imperial Russian government, acknowledging that Japan possesses in Korea paramount political, military and economical interests, engages neither to obstruct nor interfere with the measures of guidance and protection and control which the Imperial government of Japan may find it necessary to take in Korea."

The United States, however, has a number of treaties with Korea which would be affected by the taking over of that country by Japan, and it would require Japan to notify the American government of her jurisdiction over the little empire. One of the most important of these is a commercial treaty whereby the Korean government is prevented from collecting more than 10 per cent. ad valorem duty on articles imported from the United States, except on luxuries, where the maximum duty is fixed at 30 per cent. Importation of American articles to Japan is on a far less advantageous basis.

PROTESTS TO HOLY SEE

Spanish Government Objects to Violent Sermons of Catholic Priests. Madrid, August 19.—The Spanish government has instructed Marquis de Gonzales, secretary of the Spanish embassy to the Vatican, who has been in charge of the embassy since the recall of the Spanish ambassador, to call the attention of the Holy See to the violent sermons being delivered by Roman Catholic priests in Spain. The instructions to Marquis de Gonzales are, "insulting to the passions of the people."

JURY FINALLY SECURED

Takes Four Weeks to Fill Box for Browne Trial. Chicago, August 19.—A jury to try Lee O'Neill Browne, Democratic minority leader of the Illinois Legislature, for the second time on a charge of bribing Representative Charles White to vote for William Lorimer for United States Senator, was sworn in to-day by Judge Kersten in the Criminal Court. It required four weeks to procure the jury, owing to the disclosures of tampering with veniremen.

MAYOR GAYNOR OUT OF DANGER

Surgeons Expect No Further Trouble From His Wound.

"PLOT" IS EXPLODED

No Evidence to Prove Policeman Had Knowledge of Shooting.

New York August 19, 9 P. M.—"The Mayor passed a comfortable day. All his symptoms continue favorable." "ARKLITZ." "BREWSTER." "DOWD." The foregoing, although dated 9 o'clock, was not issued until 10 o'clock. Fropped up with pillows, Mayor Gaynor blew up this afternoon, when an hour to-day reading and talking to his seven-year-old daughter Ruth. From the child's lips he heard the latest news from his country home at St. James, L. I. After a most satisfactory day, marked by the last blood test, Robert Adamson, the Mayor's secretary, said to-night that the surgeons had assured him that the Mayor was practically out of all danger.

The "plot" against Mayor Gaynor's life involving Policeman Joseph P. Hook, blew up this afternoon, when after a hearing, the case was practically dismissed by Deputy Police Commissioner Walsh for lack of evidence. Hook was charged by two small girls with being intoxicated the night before the Mayor was shot and with remarking vindictively that the Mayor would "get the ferocious end of his ship" for Europe or on his return. Neither of the girls could identify Hook as the man with whom they said they had talked.

A POLITICAL POW-WOW

Southern Republicans Will Be Well Represented at Meeting. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, D. C., August 19.—Southern Republicans, according to a statement issued here to-day by John Hays Hammond, president of the League of Republican Clubs, are to meet at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York City, September 30 and October 1. On that occasion the biennial meeting of the league will be held, and it is expected that not less than 1,000 delegates representing all sections of the country will be present and take part in the league work. President Taft will be the chief speaker of the occasion, and what he will say is described by Hammond as being a "key-note."

The President has promised the members of the league that, aside from his speech on the occasion, he will make no reference to politics for some time to come. When he meets the members of the league, however, he is going to talk out and has already given indications to Mr. Hammond and others interested that the New York speech will be no more than a prelude to a series of delegates from Virginia will be named this week. P. H. McG.

COOK "DID NOT" GET THERE

Conclusive Evidence That He Failed to Reach Top. Seward, Alaska, August 19.—The expedition passed through Seward to-day, sailing on the steamship Portland for Seattle. The party was unsuccessful in its efforts to scale the peak. Members of the expedition assert that they have conclusive evidence that Dr. Cook "did not" reach the summit.

The members of the Parker-Browne party corroborate the statements made by C. B. Rusk, who recently led an unsuccessful Mount McKinley expedition, that the party had already given up the attempt to scale the mountain. Dr. Cook and used in his photographs as Mount McKinley, is a smaller peak, easy of access, and ten miles away from the real summit.

Professor Hirschel Parker, who is at the head of the expedition just returned, took photographs of low peaks. These, he says, will prove that Dr. Cook's assertion that he climbed Mount McKinley is not true.

QUESTED FROM VENEZUELA

Relatives of Former President Castro Sall for Porto Rico. Washington, August 19.—The entire Castro family apparently has been ousted from Venezuela. A dispatch to the State Department to-day from the American legation at Caracas, stated that forty-six relatives of former President Castro had been expelled from Venezuela, and sailed to-day for Porto Rico. When in the Castro family was not explained in the brief dispatch to the department.

ROOSEVELT SENDS AN ULTIMATUM TO PRESIDENT TAFT

Repudiation of Sherman Required as Proof of Good Faith.

IT IS COLONEL'S PRICE OF PEACE

Believes Vice-President Plotted Overthrow in State Committee and Wants Taft to Clear Himself—Lloyd C. Griscom Chosen to Carry Peace Terms to Beverly.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, August 19.—A break between President William H. Taft and Vice-President James S. Sherman is the price demanded by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for closing the breach between himself and the President. This was indicated by Colonel Roosevelt to-day and positively stated by his close associates, Lloyd C. Griscom, the intermediary selected to carry the terms of peace between Beverly and Sagamore Hill.

Mr. Griscom said to-day that he would depart on his diplomatic mission next week. He is left to-night for Fairfield, Conn., and before he returns to New York he will have President Taft's answer, on which may depend some of the strength of the Republican party in this State and throughout the country in the fall elections.

Colonel Roosevelt is convinced that Vice-President Sherman led the forces which were arrayed against him at the recent meeting of the Republican State committee, when he was decisively defeated for temporary chairman of the State convention. Colonel Roosevelt has been positively informed that Mr. Sherman not only planned the coup d'etat, but kept up the flagging spirits of some of the half-hearted committeemen when their courage began to fail. Mr. Woodruff, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Wadsworth were only willing tools of Mr. Sherman, Colonel Roosevelt believes.

Uncertain What Taft Did. Having received this information, Colonel Roosevelt then set out to learn just how far the administration was concerned. He learned that reports inclined him to believe that President Taft gave his indorsement to Mr. Sherman. It was recalled that Mr. Sherman had visited the President at his summer home only a day or two before the State committee meeting, and it was presumed that the whole plan was laid before the President then. Later reports led the colonel to change his opinion, and now he admits that he is in the dark regarding the position Taft occupies.

Colonel Roosevelt's friends are inclined to believe that Mr. Sherman "double-crossed" Mr. Taft and led him to believe that Colonel Roosevelt did not want to be the temporary chairman. Of one thing they are certain, that Mr. Sherman did everything in his power to get the temporary chairman's ship away from Colonel Roosevelt. Believing this, Colonel Roosevelt is going to begin war upon Mr. Sherman and members of the Old Guard who carried out his plans.

Several politicians, friends of both Colonel Roosevelt and the President, who have the interests of the Republican party at heart more than the political fortunes of any one man, realizing that a critical situation had developed, journeyed to Oyster Bay on Thursday and pleaded with the ex-President to go slowly.

Patching Up a Truce. They told the colonel that the party being in such a precarious condition, neither Roosevelt's friends nor his enemies would make peace. They pointed out how much Sherman might have deceived Mr. Taft. Colonel Roosevelt said he was willing to take this view if Mr. Taft would say himself that he was deceived. He said that he would then the colonel told his visitors that he would absolutely refuse to patch up his difference unless he would agree to resign.

If he did this, the colonel argued, that would be sufficient proof that the President didn't indorse Mr. Sherman. Then the colonel said he would not press the point about whether or not the President knew of the plans. The colonel said that if Taft had steered a neutral course.

Whether or not the present strained relations between the President and Colonel Roosevelt are patched up before convention time, Colonel Roosevelt, it was learned to-day, may not go to the convention, on the ground that he is not willing to indorse the Taft administration. It will be only to make a bitter end for principles and against individual leaders.

Griscom Admits It's So. The visitors who asked present conditions of the President and Mr. Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill on Thursday and advised him to investigate further, were Lloyd C. Griscom, Senator William George Woodruff, C. C. Condit, Superintendent of State Prisons, General James F. Clarkson, formerly collector of the port John A. Tavares, former

and now, Colonel Albert Shaw and

and now, Colonel Albert Shaw and

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EDUCATIONAL!

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